# Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VI. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1873. NO. 3.



## Professional.

**VICTOR GREEN,**
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE ADJOINING HIS RESIDENCE, N. BROAD ST
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
July 2—y

**J. M. WILLIAMSON,**
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
11 AND 12 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

**JOHN A. REYNOLDS,**
Notary Public,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**THOMAS S. DUNNING, A. M. M. D.**
Homœopathic Physician,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Has removed to Broad Street, opposite the Middletown Academy.
Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M.
" " 1 to 3 P. M.
dec 3—tf " " 6 to 7 P. M.

**DR. THOMAS H. GILPIN,**
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY,
HAVING located in Middletown, and succeeded Dr. J. J. Vanderford, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

**DR. H. C. REGISTER,**
DENTIST,
No 907 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
aug 19—tf

**DENTISTRY.**
J. J. VANDERFORD, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of
DENTAL SURGERY.
DELAWARE CITY, DELAWARE.
REFERENCES.
Hon. H. G. S. Key, St. Mary's co, Md.
Hon. B. G. Harris, " " " "
Col. C. Billingslea, " " " "
Dr. F. C. Neale, " " " "
Joseph H. Key, Esq. " " " "
Hon. B. T. Biggs, New Castle co. Del.
Rev. John Patton, D. D. " "
Rev. J. C. McCabe, D. D. " "
Hon. Hiram McCullough, Cecil county, md.
Rev. Henry Matthews, " " "
Hon. Geo. Earle, late Ass't. Post. Gen'l.
may 13—tf

**LUMBER & HARDWARE.**
J. B. FENIMORE & CO.
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber and Hardware,
BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
MOULDINGS, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, ETC. ETC.
Constantly on hand all kinds of
Building Material
January 15—tf

**OYSTERS!**
**OYSTERS!!**
**OYSTERS!!!**
AT THE OLD BANK.
OUR ISSUE ALWAYS GOOD.
Still we are able to furnish our depositors with Oysters, either by the Gallon, Quart or Hundred (in the shell.)
Also the finest Confectionary of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Dried Fruits, such as Raisins, Citron, French Lemon Peel, Currants, Peaches, Blackberries, Whortleberries, Apples, &c., &c.
Plain and Fancy Cakes to order. Parties supplied at short notice.
Also a full and constant supply of the finest brands of Segars.
N. B.—The person making the largest deposit, will receive the largest quantity of the above. Discount days, every day in the week, Sundays excepted.
E. B. RICE,
Main St. Middletown, Del.
Nov. 16—tf.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Main Street, next door to National Hotel
Middletown, Delaware
CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repared.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
AGENT FOR
*DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES.*
Dec. 12—tf.

**C. MAISEL,**
TAILOR, (From Paris),
1231 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
may 31—1y


## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The biennial message of Governor Ponder was sent to the Legislature immediately after its organization on Tuesday of last week. Being a lengthy document it was crowded out of our columns last Saturday, and necessarily delayed until to-day. Now, however, for the benefit of those who may not have been so fortunate as to receive one of the 1500 copies ordered by the General Assembly, we propose to give the substance of that document.

The message opens with a general acknowledgement of indebtedness to Providence for the peace, prosperity and welfare of the State, and bears testimony to the fidelity of those to whom is entrusted the administration of public justice and the execution of the laws; to the impartiality with which the criminal laws are executed and the certainty with which crime is punished. In reporting the "DEBT AND FINANCES OF THE STATE," His Excellency goes into an elaborate review of the objects for which the debt was created, and repeats the oft told tale of the conscription and draft laws, and of the objection of Delawareans to be forced to battle in a cause for which they had no heart. He commends the acts of the General Assembly in authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,110,000 to "enable our citizens to escape the demoralizing influences of the military camp." This says the Governor, is the origin of our debt, and

Both in its objects and results the action of the Legislature, in the creation of the State debt, is more than justified, and but few can be found to question its wisdom and none to doubt the faithful application of the fund to the purpose to which it was appropriated. While in the many States of the Union large indebtedness has been incurred to advance individual and local interests of questionable character, not a dollar of our debt was wasted in useless enterprises or expended for improper purposes.

The Governor does not regard the bonds loaned to the Delaware R. R. Co. and guaranteed by the P. W. & B. R. R. Co. as forming any part of the indebtedness of the State. The payment of the interest and principle of those bonds being amply provided for by that company. Nor does he think the loan to the Junction & Breakwater R. R. Co. should be considered a a part of the unprovided for debt.

His Excellency sums up a somewhat detailed statement of the State debt and financial condition thus:

After meeting the ordinary expenses of the State government, and paying promptly the interest on the debt, the State Treasurer has, within the last year, bought up and cancelled bonds to the amount of one hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars, and had in the Treasury, at the date named, $58,046,80.

This large reduction of the debt within the year has not been made exclusively from the receipts of revenue falling due within that time. Taxes under the act of 1869, due from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have been paid since the decision in the Circuit Court of the United States affirming their validity, which has enabled the Treasurer to purchase more bonds than he otherwise could have done.

The prompt payment of the interest on our indebtedness, and the confidence which it inspires in the ability of the State to meet her liabilities as they fall due, has enhanced the value of our bonds, and they are now quoted in the markets of the country above par. Indeed, there are but few of them, at any time, upon the market, being held by most persons who have them as permanent investments and by them regarded as the safest and most valuable securities to be had for that purpose. While the bonds of many of the States are selling greatly below their par value, and those of some of the States bearing a higher rate of interest can scarcely command a purchaser at any price, the Treasurer of the State has found difficulty in procuring our bonds for redemption at their face value with accrued interest added.

To the people of the State it is a matter of just pride that her financial credit is equal to that of any State in the Union

Any change in the Revenue Laws is considered unwise at this particular time, unless the General Assembly could "possibly suggest a modification which would render them more equitable in their operations." A reduction in the amount of revenue is especially deprecated, as the Treasurer will be called upon, before the next session of the Legislature, to redeem obligations falling due on the 1st of January, 1875, to the amount of $169,000, which His Excellency thinks the present revenue of the State will be sufficient to enable him to do, after the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the current expenses of the State. But if the Assembly thinks it will not be sufficient, he recommends the provision of means for that purpose. He considers that

The maintenance of the credit of the State by the prompt payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal of the debt, so as to meet every obligation at maturity, is of the highest obligation, and no omission adequately to provide the means necessary for that purpose could be either justified or excused. Hitherto the honor of the State has been untarnished and her plighted faith maintained, and no citizen of Delaware could witness, without deep mortification, and an abatement of State pride, the slightest interruption to her uniform promptness in the discharge of every liability.

The history of the "war with Jersey" about the "jurisdiction over the Delaware river embraced within the twelve mile circle" is next related, and the appointment of commissioners by the Legislature to meet a similar committee of New Jersey to settle the great difficulties, *a la Geneva*, is recommended, not doubting that by such a commission the claims of Delaware to the disputed territory will be fully vindicated.

The next recommendation is the repeal of the law subjecting certain corporations to the operations of the attachment laws of the State. But why corporations should be shielded from the inconveniences of garnishee attachments any more than individuals we do not see. The "amendment of the attachment law so that the hire or wages paid for personal labor shall, in no case, be subject to attachment" is also suggested. The expediency or wisdom of this suggestion is rather doubtful.

The Great Ship Canal is spoken of, and the incorporation of the company, if applied for, is recommended, and, also, "the insertion into the charter of provisions to protect the just rights of our citizens, and secure to them the advantages that such a work ought to afford.

A list of REPRIEVES AND PARDONS is submitted, and a recommendation made for an appropriation of seven hundred dollars to pay the rewards offered for the arrest of Charles White, the murderer of John Mawhenny, near Middletown, and of the notorious Bill Dennis.

The Governor recommends that the salary of the STATE TREASURER "be increased to an amount that will remunerate him for the services rendered and the responsibilities incurred, and that such compensation be paid him for the time he has held the office.

He, also, suggests the adoption of such measures as will provide suitable accommodations for the State Library, which has overgrown the room appropriated to its use, and furnish convenient rooms for the Secretary of State's office, that which he now occupies being considered as not comporting with the dignity of the State, or furnishing proper accommodations for the discharge of his duties.

His Excellency next refers to the "joint resolution passed by the Legislature at its last session, authorizing the Secretary of State to prepare an edition of the Laws of the State, to consist of the laws in the Revised Code, as they have since been amended, together with such additional laws of a public and general nature, as have been enacted since the publication of the Code." This is a very useful and necessary action. The old "Revised Statutes" have been so amended and altered that the code only serves now as a first-class guide to errors in regard to the law. Our Legislature did not move in this direction one moment too soon, and we are heartily glad that "the Secretary of State has been engaged on this task during the past two years, and that his work is ready for publication," and sincerely hope that the Legislature will make the necessary appropriation without delay, that this so useful a work may be accomplished.

Next comes a dilation on the

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The recent prosecution and conviction of Collector Given, before the U. S. Court at Wilmington under the infamous Enforcement Law, having made this subject one of special interest, we give so much of the Message as refers to it in full.

Recent events in this State render it proper that I should call your attention to existing law s prescribing the duties of the Levy Courts, Assessors and Collectors, touching the assessment and collection of taxes in this State. By the first Section of Article 4 of the Constitution of this State, the payment of "a county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election," is made one of the qualifications for an elector, and the laws of the State make it the duty of the Assessors and the Levy Court to place upon the Assessment lists the names of all persons within the county liable to pay taxes. The primary object of the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws of the State referred to, is to compel every citizen to bear his just proportion of the public burden, as well as to furnish him the opportunity to qualify as an elector.

Our laws for the assessment and collection of taxes were designed to be as effectual for the purpose as could be framed. Each assessor is required to complete his assessment within a given time, and to hang up, in five public places within his hundred, alphabetical lists of the persons assessed, and to give notice that he will attend at the time and place prescribed by law to correct any errors therein, or for the purpose of assessing any person omitted. The lists are afterwards required to be returned by him to the Levy Court of the County, which is clothed with ample power and required to add the name of any person who may have been omitted, as well as to perform other duties necessary to a fair assessment of those entitled to be assessed. Duplicates of the assessment are placed in the hands of collectors, who are required to collect the same, and are responsible on their official bond if they fail to do so. The Levy Court, in their settlement with the collector, may credit his account with the amount of the taxes of such delinquents as are allowed after proper examination of his delinquent lists.

It would be difficult to devise any system of laws more effectual for the purpose of assessing all persons properly taxable, or which would secure greater facilities to those who desire to be assessed, and by payment of taxes become entitled to vote. The performance of the duties imposed upon the members of the Levy Courts and assessors, is inforced by the solemnities of their oaths of office, and of collectors by official bonds, and the assessors and collectors are respectively liable to penalties for the neglect of their duties. Experience, however, for years, has proved that notwithstanding the greatest vigilance on the part of these officers, the names of persons will sometimes be omitted from the assessments, and that persons having no property can defeat the efforts of collectors to obtain the taxes assessed upon their poll. This is especially true of the negroes of the State, many of whom have no fixed place of abode, and from that fact are liable to be omitted from the assessment, or if assessed, are frequently unknown to the collector, and can easily escape the payment of taxes against them.

Until recently the officers referred to have had no apprehension of punishment if their duties in this regard were fairly discharged. Our laws prescribe their duties and enforce their performance by adequate remedies. And here it would seem their liabilities should rest. The Congress of the U. States, however, by an assumption of power unwarranted by precedent in the previous history of the country, and certainly dangerous to the liberties of the people as well as the rights of the States, has, by an act, passed on the 31st of May, 1870, commonly called the enforcement act, rendered these local officers amenable to Federal authority for the manner in which they discharge their duties prescribed by State law, and punishable by severe judgments, if convicted in the Federal courts, for the neglect or omission of those duties.

Under this law the members of the Levy Court, and some of the collectors of New Castle county, have been indicted in a Federal court, and one of the collectors tried and convicted. These officers are necessary parts of our system of government and essential to the proper administration of public affairs in the State; but it may well be imagined with what reluctance persons qualified to fill them will consent to enter upon the duties they impose if they are to be held liable under Federal as well as State law for the manner in which they discharge them. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that persons actuated by partisan feelings may, under this law, procure the indictment and conviction, upon testimony of doubtful character, of every officer connected with the assessment and collection of taxes in any county in the State. It may thus be made the means of interrupting, for a time at least, our local institutions to the serious determent of public affairs in the State.

That I have not overestimated the possible consequences that may result, I need only refer to what has already transpired in New Castle county. It is not my purpose to criticise the proceedings referred to in the Federal court, or to question the motives of those connected therewith.

My object is simply to call attention to their possible effect upon our local institutions, that a proper remedy may be provided against their repetition in the future.

I cannot, however, as the executive of the State, withhold the expression of regret at the unwarranted assumption of power by Congress in the anactment of the law under which these proceedings were had. From the formation of the Union until the enactment of this law, no such claim of power for Congress was ever practically asserted. The right of the States to select their own officials, and to regulate their actions without any Federal supervision, had never been denied, and for more than three-quarters of a century that right had been exercised by this State without Federal interference. This assumed power of Congress to interfere in such local affairs is predicated upon the recent amendments to the Constitution; but it would be a forced construction of these amendments, and certainly far more than was claimed by their advocates before they were engrafted upon the fundamental law, that warrant a power so adverse to the theory of the Government, as well as to all the rights of the States over their own domestic affairs. If the Fourteenth Amendment confers upon Congress the fearful power assumed in the enactment of the law under which these indictments were found, it is difficult to find a limit to its authority. There is but one step between the exercise of Federal supervisory power over the officers of the State and the power to appoint them, and at no distant day it may be found that the exercise of the one suggests, if it does not necessitate the other. It is to be regretted that one by one the safeguards of liberty are disappearing in rapid succession, and the limitations upon Federal authority so weakened or disregarded as to form but feeble defense against consolidated despotism. But regrets are vain, and protests are unavailing. The strides of Federal power are unstayed, and its portentious shadow casts a gloomy pall over the future history of the country.

To protect the public officers of the State from prosecution in the Federal courts, under the act of Congress referred to, for the manner in which they discharge the duties imposed upon them by the laws of the State, an act should be passed by the General Assembly limiting and defining their duties, and prescribing the mode in which they should be discharged. Such a law should direct the assessors of each hundred to place upon the assessment list the name of every person liable to pay tax, that he knows to have a fixed place of abode in the hundred, or who is the owner of taxable property therein, and should prohibit him from placing the name of any other person on his assessment lists unless upon the personal application of persons desiring to be assessed, and satisfactory proof of his or her identity and residence in the hundred where he or she desires to be assessed, and he should be required to give notice, as at present, that he will attend at the place and time prescribed by law, to correct errors in and add to his lists the names of persons omitted, upon proof as aforesaid on their right to be assessed. The list thus corrected, after being returned to the Levy Courts, of the counties, should not be by them altered by the addition of any name thereto, except upon the personal application of any person who may have been left off, and satisfactory proof that the person so applying is entitled to be assessed.

The duties of collectors should likewise be clearly defined. They should be required, after the expiration of a certain time, to give notice of the times and places when and where they will attend for the purpose of receiving and receipting for taxes upon their duplicates remaining unpaid. If, after such notice given and opportunity afforded, any person fails to appear and pay his or her tax, the collector should not be required to make further effort to collect the same, but should be at liberty to return such person delinquent, and the name of such delinquent should thereupon be stricken from the assessment for the hundred, and should not be again placed thereon for a period to be fixed by law. To guard against the possibility of frauds, the collector should not be required to deliver the receipt for any tax to any person other than the party assessed. This would, to a considerable extent, prevent personating and voting under assumed names.

Laws such as I have indicated would secure to all persons equally the means of qualifying as electors by becoming assessed and paying their taxes. If any person should be omitted from the assessment, or fail to pay his tax within the time prescribed for such payment, the fault would be so clearly his own that he could not complain. While such laws would thus secure to every one the right to qualify as an elector, they would at the same time protect the officers of the State, having duties to perform in connection with the assessment and collection of taxes, from prosecution in the Federal courts, by clearly defining and limititing the duties thus to be performed.

The Message also recommends the enactment of a plain, unambiguous law clearly defining what shall constitute a legal, actual, and not constructive, residence in a hundred or county to entitle any one to vote therein. His Excellency closes his Message with a disertation on

FEDERAL RELATIONS,

in which, after a short review of the extravagance of the Government and the burdensome taxation to which the people are subjected, and the inconveniences and evils attending the workings of the National Banking System from the curtailment of circulation, especially in the country he refers to the encroachment of the Federal government upon the powers reserved by the Constitution of the States, and concludes as follows:

It would be folly to ignore the fact that the States of this Union do not exercise the powers reserved to them by the Constitution, as framed and interpreted by the fathers of the republic. Gradually, centralization of power and the safeguards of civil liberty have disappeared, until it would be difficult to fix a limit to the powers claimed and exercised by the Federal government. Within the last few years we have seen the disemberment of a State by Congressional action. We have witnessed the overthrow of State governments and the substitution of military authority the most absolute and despotic—the right of local self-government in some of the States denied, and the liberties of the people made dependent on the tenure of Congressional pleasure. The qualifications of electors have been determined in sovereign States, without their consent and against protest, and local officers held amenable to Federal law for the manner in which they perform the duties prescribed by State authority; and now, in a time of peace, the legally constituted athorities of a sister State are stripped of the robes of office by the mandate of a single judge of an inferior Federal court, and a bogus government maintained over the State by the potent influence of Federal bayonets. These usurpations cannot long continue, if the people would preserve their liberties and the blessings intended to be secured by local self-government. The condition of affairs in Louisiana to-day is a burlesque on free institutions and a reproach to the American name, and if continued may become a precedent for further aggressions upon the rights of other States, and lead to the permanent establishment of despotism over the land. Let us, however, indulge the hope that our free institutions are not to perish, that the madness of the hour that seems to threaten the liberties of the people will speedily pass away, and renewed attachment to local self-government be imperishably enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen.

JAMES PONDER.

Dover, Jan. 7th, 1873.

Thus ends the Message. It is a lengthy and on the whole, an able State paper. It is plain, straight-forward and business like, and though there are a few things in it which, in our opinion, it would have been better to have avoided, and some suggestions which we would rather not have seen in it. Yet it is comparatively freer from objections than most papers of this kind usually are.

There is one subject, however, that we regret the Governor did not touch upon, and that is, the all prevailing and deeply interesting one of "Increased Representation." It appears to us that no time has been or probably will be so propitious for the accomplishment of this object as the present. Right and Common Justice dictate that more representation should be given to New Castle Co., and the proposition for the division of this county never seemed more likely to succeed, or in the words of Senator Bayard, "the plan more feasible," than at present; and we should like to have seen it mentioned, at least, in the Governor's Message to the General Assembly.

## Napoleon III.

Napoleon III. (Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,) died at Chiselhurst, on Thursday, the 9th inst. from the effects of a surgical operation. He was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. His birth took place at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, and was announced through the Empire and in Holland by the firing of artillery, and he was baptized by Cardinal Ferch, November 4, 1810, the Emperor and Empress Marie-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendor of this scene left a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years of age. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time, at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of his family. Louis Napoleon and his mother lived first at Augsburg and afterward in Switzerland. The latter State admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shore of Lake Thun; and during his stay among the Alps made frequent excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind the news came of the revolution in Paris, of July, 1830, and when it was known that Louis Philippe had become King, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new King of France and begged to be allowed to serve as a private soldier in the French army. He was answered by the Government by a renewal of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, he entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of prefering his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. Early in 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany, and took part in the insurrection in Rome.

His elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the Castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832-35 to the preparation of several books. After the death of the Duc de Reichstadt and of his own brother, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of his time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. In June, 1836, he gained a success over Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg, and in August he went secretly to that city, and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the Prince himself was captured and held a prisoner at Strasburg for several days, and conducted to Paris, where he learned that on the first intelligence of his capture his mother had repaired to the neighborhood of the French Capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or excite sympathy for him. His life was spared on condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to this country. Here, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed.

At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work, entitled *Des Idee Napoleoniennes*. In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown, and embarking on a steamer with Count Montholon, General Voisin and fifty-three associates, he landed near Bologne, August 6th, and summoned the troops to surrender or join him. He, however, failed in the attempt, and was captured in attempting to escape to the steamer. He was then, with his companions, conveyed to Paris, where they were tried for high treason. The Prince, though skilfully defended, was found guilty and senteneed to perpetual imprisonment in a French fortress, and was conveyed a prisoner to the citadel of Ham. After having been confined here six years he escaped (in 1846) by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman. For the third time he took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event that speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule. At the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested solemnly against the injustice of such suspicions. On December 2, 1851, Louis Napoleon, who had received advice that measures were to be taken against his rising power, ordered the arrest of all the leaders of the Republican party, dissolved the Assembly, and proclaimed himself Dictator—an act, which though illegal, was ratified by the great majority of the French people disgusted with the inoperative turbulence of the National Assembly. In 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return his adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur," with which the President had been greeted during his progress unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation.

The proposal was accepted, and the French nation, by a majority of six millions, voted the restoration of the empire, which was proclaimed December 2, 1852. The Prince assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the will of the people." He was recognized by the English Government and afterwards by other powers, including Russia and the German Sovereigns. The new Emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently, but he was at the same time preparing to compel the acknowledgement of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him in direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I. as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepare the way for an alliance of the two Western Powers, which the Czar could never believe possible. In 1854 war broke out between Russia and France and England, ending in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol—the Emperor of the French inducing the English Government to listen to his view of a pacific solution of the dispute. The Emperor married Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, January 29, 1853, and the only issue of the marrige is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, who was born March 16th, 1856. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the Emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England. In 1859 and 60 the Emperor aided Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia left under Austrian sway, and in return for this service Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to France. In 1861 the Emperor recog-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

**DIED.**

On Sunday night last, in Chesapeake City, Md., Patrick Blansfield.

**THE MARKETS.**

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. T. EVANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | $2.00 |
| Corn Yellow, | 52 cts. |
| " White | 52 " |
| Oats | 42 " |
| Timothy Seed | 4 50 |
| Clover " | 7 50 |

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eggs | 35 cts. ₱ doz |
| Butter | 22@25 cts. ₱ lb. |
| Lard | 9@10 " " |
| Pork | 5½@6 " " |
| Potatoes | 85@90 ₱ bus. |
| Turkeys | 16@18 ₱ lb. |
| Ducks | 15@16 ₱ lb. |
| Chickens | 13@15 ₱ lb. |
| Geese | 10@11 ₱ lb. |

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime red wheat | $2.05@2.10 |
| Corn, yellow | 62 |
| Oats (Pennsylvania) | 52 |
| Cloverseed | $7 75 |
| Timothy | 4 50 |

**BUSINESS LOCALS.**

One hundred pairs of Jouvin Kid Gloves, in all colors, including very light shades, for Weddings and Parties, at $1.00 per pair.
S. M. REYNOLDS.

Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Gents and youths Merino Vests and Drawers, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

The Almanac Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—Anti-Slavery Standard, N. Y.

Slocombs Mince Meat, the best in the market, 15 cents per lb. at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

Delaware Pearl Hominy, the best in the market
TAYLOR & SON, Agents.

Beautiful Line of Ladies Silk Ties, Fichues and Bergman's Zephyrs and Wools, in all the new shades and colors, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

Those who are fond of a refreshing Beverage on cold mornings should try Taylor & Son's Coffee and Tea, it is perfectly harmless, for they keep the best.

New No. 1 Mackerel, very choice Mess Shad, Cod Fish, &c. at
TAYLOR & SON'S.

If you want Apple Butter Peach Butter, Quince Butter, or Cranberry Butter, you can always get them at
TAYLOR & SON'S

S. M. Reynolds sells the best heavy Boots sold in Delaware, at $5.00 per pair, cash.

Cranberries, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Citron, Figs, Dates and Lemons, at
TAYLOR & SON'S.

Try Pickled Lobster, Taylor & Son keeps them.

No charge for delivering goods.

Go to D. L. DUNNING to find Kris Kringle.

A large assortment of Trusses, Braces and Supporters for sale and properly fitted by a physician, at CHAMBERLAIN'S DRUG STORE.

## T. A. McCLELLAND'S
## Auction Rooms.

Buy your Furniture, Mattresses, &c. of T. A. McClelland, 1219 Chestnut Street. Handsome New Furniture for Parlors, Bed Rooms and Dining Rooms, at Auction Sales, every Monday and Thursday, and sold at Private Sales at Auction Prices. All goods warranted. Furniture carefully Packed and Shipped.

FRUITS.—New Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Citron, Macaroni, Fresh Mince Meat, Buckwheat, Malaga Lemons, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies Kid Driving Gloves, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

The only place in town to get the Regular Frog Mouth Buck Gloves, is at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

Choice Varieties New Jersey and Delaware PEACH TREES, for sale by
E. T. EVANS.

The celebrated POOL GRAIN FAN, the best in the world for cleaning all kinds of grain.
For sale by E. T. EVANS.

The Estelle Kid Glove, the best glove in America for $1 25, warranted not to rip or tear in first putting on, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'

Coates & Clonks Spool Cotton, 7 cents per spool. Gents' half Hose, 4 pair for 25 cts.
S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New No. 1, 2 and 3 Extra Shore Mackerel, by bbl. and half bbl. at
S. M. REYNOLD'S.

White Sugar for 12½ cts. at
S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Odessa and Bon-ton Bustles, at
S. M. REYNOLDS'.

## READERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having made arrangements with the Central News Co., of Philadelphia, will furnish all kinds of
Weekly Papers, Books, Magazines, &c.,
commencing two weeks from this date.
Jan 7th, 1873.—2w. TAYLOR & SONS.

## REYNOLDS & CO.,
No 12, Exchange Building,
**WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.**
Conveyancers, Surveyors, Real Estate Agents, Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited. References furnished.
REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 12, EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Jan 11—6mos Wilmington, Del.

## WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER TO RENT ON SHARE a well improved property in Finksburg District. None need apply who cannot furnish good recommendation or first-class reference. For further information apply either by letter to Finksburg, Carroll county, Md., or in person at the Deer Park Farm, on Deer Park Road, near the Patapsco, to
JAMES FENNER LEE.
Jan. 4—3w.

## Miscellaneous.

## GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

## $60,000,00
## IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

## L. D. SINE'S
*150th REGULAR MONTHLY*
## GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday February 17th, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

**$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!**

Two Prizes $1,000 / Five Prizes $ 500 / Ten Prizes $ 100 — RANGE IN — Greenbacks!

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600. One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500. Ten family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each; Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting watches, worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $26 to $300 each; Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,509. Tickets Limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets $1.00; Six Tickets $5.00; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.00.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
161 W. FIFTH St. CINCINNATI, O.
Nov. 9—1y.

## MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE

**JOHN B. ROBERTS,**

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that he has taken the Tin and Stove Store of the late S. W. Roberts, and offers to the public the largest and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

### COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, PARLOR COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

### PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT
PARLOR LIGHT, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

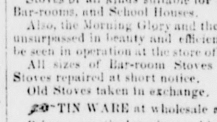
Old Stoves taken in exchange.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail.

Being a practical workman, himself, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

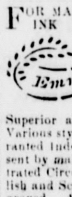
ORDERS SOLICITED.
JOHN B. ROBERTS.
aug 13, 1870—y

FOR MARKING LINEN WITH INDELIBLE INK




The only neat & reliable manner of marking linen with Indelible Ink is with one of my Superior and Warranted Silver Name Plates. Various styles made to order, with bottle of warranted Indelible Ink, Brush, Box, &c. complete, sent by mail, postage paid, for 60 cents. Illustrated Circular of Designs sent free. Old English and Script Plates for marking find linen, engraved. A Solid Silver UMBRELLA PLATE, engraved with name and address, 75 cents, postpaid. Also every description of large stencil work, for marking Barrels, Bags, Wrapping-paper, &c. Alphabets and Numerals for marking Show Cards, Price Labels, &c. for store windows, all sizes, ready made Stencil Brushes, all colors of dry Stencil Ink, Baggage and Key Checks, &c. Burning Brands and Steel Stamps, Notary Public Seals, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Worden & Evans' Peach Basket Factory will receive prompt attention. J. E. WORDEN,
Diamond Star Stencil Depot,
Next door to Saw Mill,
Feb 3, 1872—1y Smyrna, Del.

## BLATCHLEY'S
## Improved Cucumber Wood Pump.



BE TASTELESS, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
506 Commerce St. Philada., Pa.

For Sale by J. B. FENIMORE & CO., Agents, Middletown, Delaware.
Oct. 12—1y

R. E. COCHRAN. JOHN NIX.

## COCHRAN & NIX,
WHOLESALE
**Commission Merchants,**
IN
**FRUIT AND PRODUCE,**
NO. 98 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
Jan. 4—1y.

## E. D. BROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO
**BROWN & GALLIGHER,**
IMPORTERS OF
FINE BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &C.
AND DEALERS IN
RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKEY,
No. 11 South 9th Street, Philadelphia.
Jan 29—7

## Grain, Flour and Feed.

# NOTICE!

THE undersigned having rented the warehouse of C. Watkins, Esq. at Odessa, Del. would respectfully notify the public that he will pay cash on delivery for all kinds of grain delivered either at warehouse or on the water at the highest market price.

Also will have constantly on hand the best brands of

### FLOUR AND FEED,

Manufactured by Messrs. Wm. Lea & Sons, either wholesale or retail.

### LIME AND COAL,

will be delivered in quantities to suit purchasers, and as low as possibly can be done.

### FREIGHTS! FREIGHTS!

I shall make it a specialty to the merchants o Middletown and vicinity to deliver goods at their stores less the cartage in Philadelphia, with promptness and dispatch.

Have your goods marked Bradley's Packet Line, via Odessa to Middletown.

A Share of the public patronage solicited.

A. T. BRADLEY,
Agent for E. T. EVANS,
Middletown, Del.
In Grain, Lime, Coal, &c.
Dec. 14—6mos.

## J. B. FOARD,
Middletown Delaware,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ELIHU JEFFERSON, & SON,
New Castle,
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
**GRAIN,**
AND SALE OF
LIME, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c.
OFFICE AT THE DEPOT,
jan 14—tf Middletown, Del.

## STOREKEEPERS AND LIVERYMEN,

Will find it to their interest to buy their Grain

AT E. T. EVAN'S
FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
Opposite National Hotel.
June 22—tf

## WM. LEA & SONS'
POUTAXAT AND KIRKWOOD
BRAND FLOUR,
For Sale by
June 22—tf. E. T. EVANS.

## CHARLES E. CLAYTON,
AGENT FOR
JAMES E. PRICE & CO.
Will Give Highest Prices for Grain,
AT MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
Dec 21—3mos.

## E. T. EVANS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
IN FLOUR AND FEED.
June 22—tf

## E. T. EVANS.
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
June 22—tf

## For Sale and Rent.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on
**TUESDAY, February 11, 1873,**
on his farm, near Warwick, Md.,
His entire stock and farming utensils, consisting in part as follows:

### SIX HORSES,

2 Colts, 2 Fat Beef Cattle, weighing 3500 or 3800, live weight; 1 Yoke of Oxen, kind and gentle; 4 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, two years old next spring; 1 York Carriage, 1 Open Dearborn, 1 Farm Wagon, 2 Ox-Carts, 1 Stoner Drill, with Hamilton's Attachment;

### One Pennington Reaper,

1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Vanwinkle Fan, 1 Stoner steel-tooth Horse Rake, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and Farming Utensils generally.
KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $25 and under, Cash; on sums over that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved indorser, discount added.

S. M. Enos, Auct. JOSEPH HANSON.
Jan 11—ts.

## For Sale!

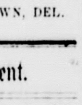
ONE GOOD *MULE*, five years old, true to work at everything on the farm. Sold only on account of being an odd mule.
Apply to M. N. WILLITS,
Jan 11—1m. Middletown, Del.

## SLEIGH FOR SALE!

A VERY ELEGANT SLEIGH, built in a superior and substantial manner, and very handsomely painted, making it a most beautiful article, for sale at the shops of
J. M. COX & BRO.
Dec. 28—tf.

## FOR RENT.

A Conveniently located HOUSE near Main street, having all the conveniences pertaining to a house in a Village. Cellar, garden, water at the door, &c. Rent reasonable.



Apply to MRS. E. L. RYAN.
Oct. 19—tf.

## For Rent!

A LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, on Main street, Middletown, Del. with large garden, stable and other conveniences. Possession given 26th of March, 1873. Apply to LYDIA A. PRICE,
Jan. 4—3w. Middletown, Del.

## Medical, &c.

THE
## NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Incipient Consumption.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Catarrh.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Asthma.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Heart Disease.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Skin Diseases.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Regulate the **Liver.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Regulate the **Stomach** and **Bowels**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure all **Female Weaknesses.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Purify the **Blood.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Diseases of the Throat.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Bronchitis.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **"Rose Cold," or "HayFever"**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Lung Diseases.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Constipation.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Salt Rheum.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cure **Kidney Diseases.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Prevent **Cholera & Yellow Fever**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Prevent **Malarious Fevers.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Remove **Pain in the Breast,**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Remove **Pain** in the **Side** or **Back.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Are a **Superior Tonic.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Restore the **Appetite.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Cause the **Food to Digest.**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Restore the **Weak** and **Debilitated**
**Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES**
Give **Tone to Your System.**

**L. F. HYDE & CO.,**
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
*195 Seventh Ave., New York.*
Dec. 21'72—1y.

## Notices, &c.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Hasson Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either partner at the old stand. EUGENE M. HANSON,
Jan. 11, 1873. BENJ. P. HANSON.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased the interest of his brother, and will continue the business of general merchandising at the old stand. He thanks the friends and customers of the old firm for their liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same; also, a liberal share of the public patronage. E. M. HANSON
Jan 11-1m

### DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Scowdrick & Cochran, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by J. H. Scowdrick, he only is authorized to sign in liquidation for said firm.
J. H. SCOWDRICK,
R. A. COCHRAN.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name of Scowdrick & Eliason, for the purpose of carrying on the business of General Merchandise in Middletown, and having taken the stand recently occupied by the late firm of Scowdrick & Cochran, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the public patronage.
J. H. SCOWDRICK,
G. WOODRUFF ELIASON.
Jan. 1st, 1873.

### NOTICE.

THE firm heretofore existing as ELIASON & GEARS dissolved January 2, 1873, by mutual consent.
The business will be conducted in the future by LEE & GEARS, at the old stand, who will use their best efforts to give satisfaction to those who favor them with work. Jan 11-3m

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having closed out his Grocery and Provision business to Messrs. Taylor & Son, would respectfully notify those indebted to him, that all bills not paid within thirty days from this date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
A. T. BRADLEY,
Middletown, Del.
Dec. 7—1m.

### NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall apply to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, at its bi-ennial Session, commencing in January, A. D. 1873, for the passage of an Act, divorcing me and my wife, Hester Jane Othoson, from the bonds of matrimony.
SAMUEL T. OTHOSON,
St. Georges, Dec. 18th, 1872.
Dec. 21—1m.

### NOTICE!!

THE undersigned, having closed out his Flour, Feed and Grocery Business to David McKee, would respectfully notify those indebted to him that all bills not paid by the first of February next will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JAMES GEARS,
Jan. 4—1m.* Middletown, Del.

## Phosphates, &c.

The success of this renowned Fertilizer in all sections of the country proves it to be the Best and Cheapest Manure in the market. Possessing all the active properties of Pure Peruvian Guano, together with the more durable qualities of Dissolved Bones, it is unsurpassed in its effects on all crops.

We also manufacture our justly celebrated

**DIAMOND STATE BONE MEAL,**
AND
**Diamond State Ground Bone,**

The handsomest and best articles in the market.
Pamphlets mailed free on application.

**WALTON, WHANN & Co.**
*SOLE MANUFACTURERS,*
STORES,
28 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
203 W. Front Street, Wilmington, Del.
57 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore.
march 30, 1872—1y

# BAUGH'S
## RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE
## OF LIME,

Standard highly improved and warranted.

*Price, $45.00 per 2000 lbs., Cash.*

New Works now in operation.

New Material used in manufacturing.

*The fire which destroyed our works on the 9th of April, caused only a temporary delay.*

We warrant the standard of our Raw Bone Phosphate to be of a higher grade than before.

No consignments will be made under any circumstances.

It is not certain we can continue to sell at our present reduced price *owing to the advance in Raw Material.*

We thank our customers and friends generally for their continued trade and increased orders.

We can also furnish our

**GROUND RAW BONE,**
WARRANTED PURE,
*At $45.00 per 2000 lbs., cash.*

Orders for fall trade are requested to be sent in as early as possible.

BAUGH & SONS,
**No. 20 South Delaware Ave, Philadelphia.**
July 20—tf.

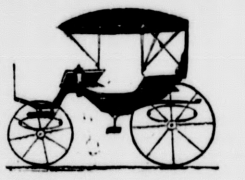
# ASHES!

PURE, Unleached Dry Wood Ashes, from the Baltimore Brick Kilns. Parties wanting can apply to
S. M. REYNOLDS,
Middletown, Del.
or to WM. REYNOLDS,
Nov. 16—tf. Newark, Del.

## Carriages.

## CARRIAGES.

# CARRIAGES



GREAT inducements are offered to persons wanting good carriages at

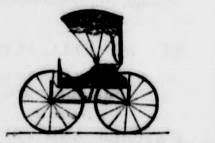
**ALEXANDER & SON'S**
Carriage Works,
**DELAWARE CITY, DEL.**

They wish to inform their old customers and the public generally that they have on hand and make to order

*CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*

and warranted to be of the best quality, which they offer at reasonable prices.
May 16—y

**FRANCIS DUGGAN,**
**St. Georges, Del.**
MANUFACTURER OF



# CARRIAGES
OF ALL KINDS.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Jan. 7—1y.

## Railroad Time-Table.

**Delaware Rail Road Line.**
**Summer Arrangement.**

ON and after Monday, May 20th, 1872, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

| NORTH. | | | SOUTH. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delmar | | 11 00 | Philadelphia | 9 30 | 5 00 |
| Laurel | | 11 16 | Baltimore | 7 25 | 3 45 |
| Seaford | | 11 25 | Wilmington | 10 10 | 6 37 |
| Bridgeville | | 11 50 | New Castle | 10 30 | 6 55 |
| | | P. M. | State Road | 10 35 | 6 55 |
| Greenwood | | 12 05 | Bear | 10 45 | 7 05 |
| Farmington | A. M. | 12 15 | Rodney | 10 55 | 7 05 |
| Milford | 7 00 | | Kirkwood | 11 00 | 7 10 |
| Harrington | 7 20 | 12 30 | Mt. Pleasant | 11 10 | 7 20 |
| Felton | 7 30 | 12 50 | Middletown | 11 20 | 7 44 |
| Canterbury | 7 35 | 12 55 | Townsend | 11 25 | 7 45 |
| Woodside | 7 40 | 1 05 | Blackbird | 11 40 | 7 55 |
| Wyoming | 7 50 | 1 15 | Sassafras | 11 45 | 8 05 |
| Dover | 8 00 | 1 25 | Clayton | 11 55 | 8 15 |
| Morton | 8 10 | 1 40 | SMYRNA | P. M. | |
| Brenford | 8 15 | 1 45 | Smyrna | 12 15 | 7 20 |
| Smyrna | 8 05 | 1 40 | | M. | |
| Clayton | 8 25 | 1 55 | Brenford | 12 05 | 8 15 |
| Sassafras Road | 8 30 | 2 00 | | P. M. | |
| Blackbird | 8 40 | 2 15 | Morton | 12 05 | 8 25 |
| Townsend | 8 45 | 2 20 | Dover | 12 20 | 8 40 |
| Middletown | 9 05 | 2 35 | Wyoming | 12 30 | 8 45 |
| Mt. Pleasant | 9 10 | 2 45 | Woodside | 12 40 | 8 55 |
| Kirkwood | 9 25 | 3 00 | Canterbury | 12 45 | 9 00 |
| Rodney | 9 30 | 3 05 | Felton | 12 50 | 9 05 |
| Bear | 9 40 | 3 15 | Harrington | 1 07 | 9 20 |
| State Road | 9 45 | 3 20 | Milford | | 9 45 |
| N. Castle | 9 55 | 3 35 | Farmington | 1 15 | |
| ARRIVE. | | | Greenwood | 1 35 | |
| *Wilmington* | 10 15 | 4 55 | Bridgeville | 1 57 | |
| *Philada.* | 11 45 | 6 25 | Seaford | 1 54 | |
| | P. M. | | Laurel | 2 12 | |
| *Baltimore* | 1 05 | 8 10 | Delmar | 2 30 | |

MIXED TRAIN,—Northward, will leave Delmar at 2.00 P. M.; Laurel 3.25; Seaford, 3.55; Bridgeville, 4.30; Greenwood, 4.50; Farmington 5.06; Harrington, 5.25; Dover, 6.25; Clayton, 6.56; Middletown, 7.39. Arrive at Wilmington, 9.00; Philadelphia, 11.30; Baltimore, 3.50. Southward, will leave Phila. at 11.30 P. M. Baltimore, 7.30; Wilmington, 12.55; New Castle, 1.20; Middletown, 2.25; Townsend, 2.45; Clayton, 3.15; Dover 4.00; Wyoming, 4.10; Felton, 4.40; Harrington, 5.05; Farmington, 5.15; Greenwood, 5.32; Bridgeville, 5.50; Seaford, 6.15; Laurel, 6.40; Delmar, 7.00.

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.

Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M. Leave Philadelphia, 11.45 A. M. and Wilmington, 1.00 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.

Additional to those above, leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.35 A. M. and 7.35 P. M. leave Clayton for Smyrna 8.40 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., leave Smyrna for Clayton 11.35 A. M., and 7.35 P. M. to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations south.

CONNECTIONS.

At Townsend, with the Kent County and Queen Anne's & Kent Railroads. At Clayton, with Md. and Del. R. R. At Harrington with J. & B. R. R. At Seaford, with Dorcester and Delaware R. R. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore R. R., and Wicomico and Pocomoke R. R.

May 20—1y H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

## Real Estate.

## MARYLAND FARMS
## FOR SALE,

**Conveniently located, near Railroads and Rivers. Soil generally good and well improved. Terms very reasonable. Owners anxious to sell.**

No. 1.—A tract containing two hundred acres, about 50 of which is under cultivation. Buildings small; timber principally white oak and chestnut. Very cheap.

No. 2.—A farm situated about two and a half miles from Massey's—the junction of the Kent Co. and Q. A. and K. R's., and contains about two hundred acres, mostly woodland, there being but seventy-five acres arable; would make good farming and fruit land with proper handling. Price $20.00 per acre.

No. 3.—A farm immediately adjoining Massey's Junction, containing 150 acres, in a high state of cultivation; splendid three year old Peach orchard, also Apple orchard and small fruit; Buildings excellent; This farm will compete with any in the neighborhood; produced 26 bushels wheat per acre this year. Price $100.00 per acre.

No. 4.—A farm of 324 acres, located in a pleasant neighborhood in Queen Anne's Co. Md. within two miles of Millington, a live town on the Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three hours ride to Philadelphia, and only three-fourths of a mile from a point where lime can be delivered on the Railroad; 234 acres of same is fine arable land; produces from 30 to 50 bushels corn and 15 to 30 bushels wheat per acre, balance is well wooded with timber, which would pay one-fourth of the purchase money. Price $12,000.00.

No. 5.—A tract containing 500 acres, mostly woodland, about 220 acres of it under cultivation; buildings good; would make an excellent farm; will sell at a very low figure, or lease for ninety-nine years.

No. 6.—A farm of about 125 acres, within a mile of Massey's Junction, very pleasantly located, is under good state of cultivation and well adapted to the growth of grain and fruit; this is a rare chance, it belonging to several parties who are anxious to sell.

No. 7.—A farm of 92 acres, within two miles of Lambson's Station, on the Kent county R. R., immediately adjoining the village of Chesterville, and about two miles from Crumpton, on the Chester river, making it a very desirable location; the land is very productive. Buildings are a good comfortable Dwelling, Stabling, Granary; also Blacksmith and Wheelwright shop, all pleasantly located in the town. Price $70.00 per acre. This property sold for $10.000 5 years ago.

No 8.—A splendid farm situated about half-mile from Millington, Kent County, Md., on the Q. A. & K. R. R., being about three hours ride from Philadelphia; containing 240 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; fine Peach orchard in full bearing, and several acres in Strawberries; buildings splendid; party anxious to sell on account of ill health, and offers rare inducements. This is a very gem of a place, and can be bought low.

No. 9.—A farm of 220 acres, immediately adjoining Morris' Station; on the Townsend Branch R. R.; is good, kind soil, mostly arable, in fair state of cultivation; buildings ordinary; will be sold very low.

No. 10.—A tract of 300 acres, in Delaware, three miles from Vandike's Station, on the Townsend Branch R. R., mostly woodland, small portion clear; would make an excellent farm; owners live in Baltimore, and would sell cheap.

No. 11.—A fine farm of 350 acres, all arable, located in Queen Anne's County, Md. three and a half miles of Millington, on the Q. A. & K. R. R. and three miles from a wharf on Chester river; railroad will deliver lime at a point not more than one and a half miles distant; large Peach orchard; buildings new. This is a very desirable place, in a pleasant neighborhood. Price low.

No. 12.—Comprises 250 acres, located 2½ miles from Massey's Station 2½ from Sassafras, and within three miles from navigation and although a large farm has not one foot waste land on it; buildings complete; mostly under hedge fence; has a young orchard of 2000 trees. This is one of the finest farms in Kent county, and will be sold right.

No. 13—Contains 340 acres, situated 3 miles from Lambson Station on the Kent Co. R. R. 1½ from Crumpton, on Chester river, and on the road from Chestertown to Millington; buildings complete, fencing good, and land in good state of cultivation; usual crop of corn is 3,000 bush. Price 62 per acre. For further particulars address or call on S. W. BOYER,
Masonic,
Sept. 21—6m, Kent Co. Md.

## Real Estate.

## FARMS FOR SALE!!

*Conveniently located near Railroads, Rivers and Canals; of excellent soils; generally well improved, and sold on reasonable terms.*

No. 1.—H. Rowan farm, situated 1 mile from Reybold's wharf, in Cecil county; this is a very productive farm, containing 365 acres; buildings good and large; about 10,000 peach trees, in good bearing condition; also Pears, Apples, Grapes and Berries; this farm will pay an annual rent of $3000, being very productive, convenient and home-like; sold only on account of the affliction of the owner's wife, and terms will be made accommodating.

No. 2—George Vandegrift farm, situated on the Christiana creek, six miles from the city of Wilmington, very healthy and pleasant location, 197 acres of excellent soil, both for grazing, trucking and grain, there is a good lasting on the farm; buildings good, with barn 70 feet by 55, lying high, and commanding a full view of the city of Wilmington; this would be a commendable farm to purchasers as it is so convenient to the growing and manufacturing city, with almost hourly communication with same; Terms and price to suit the times.

No. 3—Is a beautiful farm of 150 acres, elegant large buildings; located and surrounded by farms of C. Corbit, Barney Reybold and Geo. Tybout, 1¼ miles from station on Delaware City Road; beautiful location and convenient to the principal points; soil cannot be best for natural quality, in a good state of cultivation; Price 13,000—very low.

No. 8—House in Middletown, containing 8 large rooms down stairs, new, with 2½ acres of land attached; price 2700—low.

No. 11—Two Dwellings on Broad street, new and nicely furnished; large lot, with stabling; price $1500 each; could not be built for the money.

No. 13—Three Building lots and Houses, give us a call and we can suit you.

No. 21—Ambruster farm, 2 miles from Middletown and 1 from Mount Pleasant; 220 acres; good buildings; all clear; 10,000 Peach trees, some now in their prime, and others coming in ext spring; also Pears and Apples; this is an exceptional paying farm, and possession can be had if required, next spring, and must be sold, as the owner has left the State; this is a good investment and will pay for itself in three years, if successfully handled.

No. 23—A splendid farm of 200 acres, one mile from St. Georges, all tillable, excellent quality, 45 acres in peaches; large Pear orchard, with Blackberries, Raspberries and Apples; also inexhaustible beds of marl; this is a splendid property, highly improved and producing abundant crops.

No. 4—A farm of 167 acres, one mile from McDonough, adjoining land of George W. Karsner, known as the "Jesse Higgins Farm;" buildings fair; 40 acres in peach trees and 5 acres in apples, all in bearing. This is a very desirable residence. Terms accommodating.

No. 5—A farm two miles from St. Georges, lying on the north side of the canal, ¼ mile from the station, containing 108 acres; six hedged enclosures; buildings good; soil excellent; 2,000 peach trees, three years old; also other fruits in abundance. This farm is known as the Allston property.

No. 6—A farm of 111 acres adjoining No. 5, with which it will compare favorably. These farms will be sold jointly or separately.

No. 7—A farm of 550 acres, on Bohemia Manor, known as the Shuyter property; the best soil on the peninsula. This is a good chance for a man of means.

No 12—A farm of 165 acres, within two miles of Middletown; soil good, well hedged and located; very desirable property; excellent dwelling.

No. 15—A farm of 145 acres, situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, two miles from Townsend on the Delaware railroad; buildings worth $5,000; 80 acres clear. Price, $6,000—very cheap.

No. 22—A farm of 4,280 acres, beautifully situated on Delaware Bay, known as Bombay Hook, containing 4,280 acres, 300 upland, 980 improved meadow, 120 are in peaches, 150 in corn, 185 in wheat, balance in grass; the unimproved meadow could be easily reclaimed, having no river bank, and every acre by an energetic man could be made worth $100 with little expense; the upland is worth the amount asked as truck soil; cannot be surpassed, and would furnish thousands of tons of hay; there are steamboats leaving the farm every day for Philadelphia, and there are advantages of fish, oysters and gunning of much profit; there are three sets of buildings, and would divide elegantly, having nine miles of river front, and will be exchanged in part for city property; price $50,000, terms accommodating.

No. 24—A farm containing 320 acres, two miles from Delaware City, one of the best improved farms in the State, with new buildings, costing about $20,000 two years since, located high and commanding; an orchard of 5000, five year old trees, very fine; it has been well limed, manured and boned.

No. 26—Store house, wharf and granary, with 10 acres of nice soil, situated at Summit Bridge; elegant place for a business man.

No. 27—A farm containing 180 acres, two miles from Middletown, elegant buildings and ground; 10,000 trees; one of the finest properties in the State; fruit is every thing attached to comfort to the buildings.

No. 28—87 acres; elegant buildings; plenty of fruit.

No. 29—76 acres, with elegant building, and fruit, within one mile of St. Georges; good truck land.

I have houses and lots in Middletown, and a great many farms and wood tracks in all parts of the the peninsula, ranging in price from $10 to $175 per acre, which I would take pleasure in showing to purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase would do well by calling on the subscriber and buying this fall, as there are in the market better selections and quality of soil, at less price than ever will be again in market in many years. I have also lands in all parts of the State. Having some splendid farms near Dover.

**Geo. W. Ingram.**

AUCTIONEERING attended to promptly,
GEO. W. INGRAM,
may 4—tf.

## J. THOS. BUDD.
SUCCESSOR TO
## GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
**Brokers & Real Estate Agents,**
CORNER OF MAIN AND CASS STREETS,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF
**NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.**
NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,
And offer for sale
**Valuable Real Estate,